JAPAN.

KANAGAWA, Nov. 8, 1859. Early in May last I left New-York, and, after short sejeurns in Java, Hong Kong, and Shanghae, on the evening of November 1, we dropped anchor in Yekubama Bay. There were thirteen vessels, of all descriptions, in this newly-opened port. The Powhatan has recently arrived from Shanghae, whither she had been with Minister Ward, The British steamer Highflyer is here. The rest of the vessels in port, comprising schemers, brigs, barks, and ships, are waiting freights, mostly under charter. A bark and schooner leave this week for San Francisco, with full loads of Japanese productions, among which is a great variety of lacquered and fancy articles. The Powhatan leaves to-morrow for Yedde, when, after a day or two's stay at that place, she goes direct to Hong Kong, to make preparations for the accommodation of the Japan-ese Embassy to the United States, and their suite of some eighty persons, among whom is the Gover-

nor of this Province.

The new town of Yokuhama is increasing rap idly, notwithstanding the opposition of Minister Harris and the foreign censuls to its recognition and occupation by the foreign merchants. The new spacious custom-house is there; new wharves have been built of stone to facilitate lighterage; the Japanese merchants are all there, and none at Kanagawa. New houses and shops are going up daily with the rapidity of a new tewn in the West. The foreign trade of necessity concentrates there, and will remain so long as the Japanese leave the customs there, and favor it. Shipping can anchor much nearer the Yokuhama than the Kanagawa abore. For residence Kanagawa offers the most desirable and healthy location; for purposes of trade Yokuhama has the preference. The supply of itzibous in exchange for dollars is still inadequate to the demand. The Government at first gave out a fixed number of dollars to each amplicant, then a fixed number of dollars to each applicant; then it changed to a pro rata distribution. the applicants entered their names for large sums. Soon all did this, till it took a day's ciphering of the whole establishment to settle the percentage of exchange. When I arrived here, this faree had reached its hight. In the morning the foreigners banded in their names, not for modest millions, but quintillions and sextillions were low figures. nan procured a roll of paper not less than fifty feet long, and set down a string of figures from one end to the other as the sum of his demands. So long as applicants confined themselves to millions, the Japanese made the pre-rata distribution, giving out the last day ten dollars on each million! But this innumerable row of figures-did the business. For two days they refused to give a single itzibou; to two days they reclused to give a single itzhou; to day they have recommenced a pro rata distribution, allowing no one person to call for more than five theusand dollars, and so gave out ten dollars in a thousand. The whole business of the custom-house is conducted as if in the hands of so many chil-dren. The simplest transaction requires hours of patience, and the dabbling of no end of two-twoded gentry. eworded gentry.

Three days since, while standing at the Custom House door, I saw a Chinese comprador in the for-eign employ violently push and even strike a Japan-ese merchant with whom he had business, at the Custom House. The violence was borne without so much as a look of anger. The next night as the Chinaman came out of his house, a lantern was held close to his face, as if to be sure of recognition, and immediately he was cut down with swords. Though terribly mangled he is still alive, and there is a chance of his recovery. He was under British protection, and the affair is being investigated by Consul General Alcock, and the resident Consul at Kanagawa. This affair, and the murder of the Russians sufficiently show the vengeful character of the Japanese, for no one here believes other than that the Russian officer gave provocation for the assault which ended his life.

The weather is autumnal. Thermometer has

been as low as 37° Fahrenheit within a fortnight. Fusi Yama is crested with snow.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CARACAS, Jan. 5, 1860.

The new year has begun under no favorable auspices to Venezuela. After innumerable confliets, and much bloodshed, the present Government seems no nearer a triumph than it was three

Generals Falcon and Zamora are in the Plains. with a very respectable force. The Constitutionalas followed them thither without a combat, and they allege that they cannot bring the opposite party to fight; but, if so superior in arms and numbers as they represent themselves to be, one would think they might compel a battle.

The city of Cumana was expecting an attack on the two nights preceding Christmas, from the fac-tions in its neighborhood, but it was frustrated by the defensive measures taken, and the Christmas

tide passed quietly.

In the province of Carabobo a large number of men retain possession of the fertile Sierra, and the troops of the Government cannot attack them, for no enemy is visible; when they approach the villages scattered about the forest all the inhabitants take to the woods, and no trace of them is to be found anywhere, although in the houses they find the hearthstones still warm from the fires of the late inhabitants. The stragglers accidentally left behind also relate that ere the main body has left it a quarter of an hour, all the inhabitants return to the village and pursue their usual avocations till a new alarm sends the women and children to the woods. and a new call from their own chiefs assembles all the men under arms again to attack some place of make some demonstration against the Government

forces, though not fighting in regular battle. the same system is carried on in the province of Caracas, in the secure fastnesses of the Capaya forest. The Federalist party has been dislodged from the towns of the Rio Chico, Capaya, Curiepe, and Tacarigua, in all of which they com-mitted fearful atrocities, murdering men and women, and suffering in their turn when the Government forces entered those towns, for no prisoners were made, but every man that Comandante Capo laid hands on was shot. The remainder of that faction hold the forest of Capaya, and it would require many years and a wast number of troops to dislodg them from its wild fastnesses. Col. Acevedo, with two hundred well-armed men, held the town of Canengera, but abandoned it with his troops Cancagers, but abandoned it with a force, when the Government troops approached in force, when the Government troops are going on every when the Government troops approached in force The most horrible assassinations are going on every where, and no man's life seems safe beyond the lin its of the towns. In the valley of the Tuy, seven or eight hours' journey from the capital, several horrible murders have been committed—one on the person of Don Andres Narvarte, an inoffensive young man, universally esteemed, son of a former Vice-Precident, now deceased. He had gone to the family estate to superintend the taking in of his soffee crop, and though warned of the unsafe state of the country, trusting to his known aversion to all political excesses, for safety. His brother has, however, taken an active and distinguished part as a military man on the Government side. In revenge, Andres was assassinated together with a faithful negro, who had been his slave, and the over-neer, on the morning of the 30th Dec. at 6 o'clock. as they were preparing to spread the coffee out to dry. A son of Col. Jelambis was murdered in much same way at Guigue on the lake of Palencia. Such atrocities have never been committed in Ver exticla, as are now of most frequent occurrence and only in Itdia in the recent insurrection, could

parallel to such horrors be found. In consequence of these dangers, the coffee crop annot be got in, in many places; the conce erop will be nearly a failure though abundant in quantity, for the Windward Vallies, where most of it is pro-duced, are in the most horrible state of any, and

On the 21st of December the Government carried into effect a measure extreme in itself, and most cruel in its effects. All the prisoners in Caracas, Laguayre, Valencia and the guard acips of Porte Cabello, were conveyed to the castle at the Bar of Maracaibo, a strongly fortified place. The cruelty consists in huddling nearly four sundred prisoners together into one small fort, which, from all the information I can obtain, is insufficient to contain a third of the number. In the bovedas of Laguayra they were so crowded, that one prisoner found sleeping room only below fac cot in which General Urdanetas' son reposed, and above which was hung the hammock into which an Englishman, Captain Tod, was obliged to crimb to seek his night's rest. I am informed that a small ceil, a casemate beneath the walls of Laguryra, contained forty persons, and the door was closed at night upon them. Think of the burning climate of the place, and imagine the suffering in this second "Black Hole." Yet after all this it is considered they will be worse off at Maracaibo. There is great cruelty, also, in carrying these unto. There is great cruelty, also, in carrying these un-fortunate prisoners to a distant province, and to a fort situated in an uncultivated place, where all re-sources are difficult to be got at. The impoverished estate of all their familes renders it almost impossi-ble for them to supply them with money, and the government allowance to prisoners is only fifteen American cents per diem, not paid in cooked provisiens but in money; and this must supply all their wants. No time was allowed, either, to supply them with money, for the measure was kept a profound secret till carried into execution in Laguayra at one o'clock, a. m., and in Caracas at two

he following day.
The Government applied to the Saperior Court for an order to remove these prisoners from the ju-risdiction of the judges who had already tried their cases, and a doubt arising as to the legality of removing them from the jurisdiction of their proper judges to a distant province, the Supreme Court was appl ed to for its sanction of the measure, which had already been executed, and of course the

sanction was obtained.

A large party is growing up, which looks toward our veteran general Paez as the one hope for the country, and I should not be surprised to see him very soon called on by a majority to return and lend his vigorous hand to heal the wounds of this distracted land.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CARACAS, Jan. 12, 1860. By the jail delivery of the prisons and pontoons in the two provinces of Carabobo and Caracas, many trials already initiated have been stopped. To some of these there was a fair prospect of speedy termination; some of the prisoners had been already condemned to exile, and one, a subject of her Britannic Majesty, had been acquitted and placed at liberty. But scarcely had this measure been determined on, when he was without more ado taken up again and sent off with the rest. On the 6th ult. news of their arrival was received, but not of their landing, for the civil authorities of that town re-fused to admit them, as they considered so large a body of rebels inimical to the safety of the place, and curtly said that if obliged to admit them they should at once adopt the Federal cause, as they would not be able to withstand a rising of the pri soners. The unfortunate men were therefore still crewded within the small vessels on which they were sent to their destination. Forty prisoner conveyed from Porto Cabello, seized the which they were, and made away for the Dutch Island of Oruba. Good luck attend them. On the fifth, we had bright faces and sparkling

eyes from the Federal party, and proportionably long visages from the Government people; for news—great news—came from the army of the West—old news, toe, for it bore date of the 13th of December. No posts had been able to come in for a long period, though many have been sent. The towns are in possession of the Government, but all the country on the route is filled by factious bodies of people, and no posts pass them in safety. A great battle had been fought in the valley of Santa Ynez, near Barivas. Gen. Ramos had divided his forces, sending one body, under Col. Rubin, to attack Barivas, intending to make a detour to join him on the other side of that city. Gen. Falcon attacked Rubin, and, after twelve hours' hard fight ing, defeated him. Rubin himself was wounded, as were many principal officers; one General and four were killed. Gen. Ramos was within hearing of the musketry, but obliged to go so far up the river San Lorenzo to find a ford that the battle was over ere he got up to his assistance, and was then himself defeated and seriously wounded. On the eighth, a vessel came in from Maracaibo, and all was changed; for a telegraphic dispatch came to the acting President, which said that in a subsequent battle Gen. Falcon had been taken prisoner, with six hundred men. Great rejoicing, and fireworks, now, on the Government side: but it turned out to be a hoax-significant enough, as showing how little respect is felt for the Government, and how little dread it inspires. The Government party say that they have received good news; but it is very strange, if it be so, that they do not publish it officially. On the 10th there was a question of proclaiming martial law, which, however, was no termined on at last, but the cannon were planted in the street before the Government House. The rifle companies of militia are all called into service, and kept in their quarters, and every man that can be found by the most rigorous search house is taken up for service. This is the present state of the capital, it does not seem to speak on the part of the acting Powers, on the other hand one would suppose had the battle been so decisively in favor of the Federal party, that General Falcon would have advanced at least as far as Barquisi-meto, toward Caracas, because he would find no force sufficiently strong to oppose him, and there can be no doubt the population of the country is wholly in favor of the Federal movement.

NEW-GRANADA.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES. From an Occasional Correspondent.

PANAMA, Feb. 2, 1860. This town for the past week has been in a constant state of excitement in consequence of the receipt of gold from the new diggings at Cruces, a small settlement on the Chagres River, and about twelve or fourteen miles from this place. From what I have seen of the specimens which have arrived here, and which were found in the bed of the Chagres River, near the banks, I should think it was of a quality equal to any found in California, but as to the quantity, and whether there is sufficient here to justify a rush from the States, I am not prepared at this moment to give an opinion. There is gold certain, and each train to Cruces, goes from here in the morning loaded with gold hunters, with their cradle, pick, shovels, and pans.

This excitement comes along just in time to meet the

This excitement comes along just in time to meet the wants of the disappointed ones who went to Chiriqui country four months ago to dig open the graves of the poor Indians, who were buried there hundreds of years since, and rob them of their golden ornaments. Those who made the discovery of these precious relice swept the green before they let outsiders into the secret.

The tinkers here are the most active men in town,

making pans for a dollar a piece, which are eagerly purchased by the natives, who clap them on their head misking pans for a dollar a piece, which are eagerly purchased by the natives, who clap them on their heads and off they go a foot for Cruces, while the women and children follow with eggs, fish, dried meats, cigars, and other natural products of the Tropics, all carried on the head. All sorts of rumors are afloat showing the righness of the "mines." One man is reported to have come to town with two pounds of clear dust; another, a Chinaman, is said to have picked \$150 in one day, and that he sold it in town to Madam Myers, a fancy store keeper here. Another report is that an American from Auburn N. Y., named Fisher, has put up several younds in a tin box, which was sent to England. I called upon Fisher and found him bopping about his shep like a kernel of corn on a hot griddle, and so busy was he making pans for the crowd at his door, that he could only find time to tell me that he had put up sone gold, but didn't believe it came from Cruces. Madam Myers hadn't seen the Chinaman, and as for the two-pound man, he was the first who brought the news. He soid his gold, which was one quarter of what was taken out of the bed of the river by himtelf and three other natives of Cruces. Hundreds have gone there, and are still going. I visited the digning this morning, and find that it extends along the bottom of the river for some three miles. The gold hunters are standing it the river, with the water up to their thicks, working weth nick shovel, and pan. One ging this morning, and find that it extends along the bottom of the river for some three miles. The gold-hunters are standing in the river, with the water up to their thighs, working with pick, shovel, and pan. One man to-day found a lump weighing very near six ounces. It is generally believed that the gold found is rome that was stolen and thrown into the Chagres River in 1851, as the adjoining banks of the river are

together about as much gold as would fill the eye of a midse. They drop pan and shovel, grab their bundles, and push for Pansua, where all the women, old and young, gather about to bear the news. He has been away two days. He is very mysterious, shakes his hands, and looks up, exclaiming, "Me maky goldy." Some guess two pounds, some ten, some twenty, and so on; to all of which he smiles, and rather intimates that the last man is right. This is the way in which the excitement is made at Panama. There is gold, and those who know how to wash it out will make their piles.

There is gold, and those who know how to wash it out will make their piles.

We have four of Uncle Sam's ships here, with Uncle Sam's men in abundance, from Commodores and Captains down to poor Jack, who is seen on every corner plagaing the monkeys and parrots, and drinking bad rum, while the more distinguished of his associates, the officers, are lolling about the different bar-rooms and billiard-saloons of the city, smoking, and doing the best they can, in their present positions, to earn their money and defend the honor of our country. I have been wondering what would become of these ornameses if the Union were dissolved. Could the South support them? She owns nearly all of them, as well as the occupants of over three-quarters of the most lucrative positions connected with the Government of our country.

On Sunday morning, after having spent a most agreeable night on the new steamer Champion, I re-

Country.

On Sunday morning, after having spent a most sgreeable night on the new steamer Champion, I returned to Panama, resolved to lay over a trip, and attend mass at the Cathedral. I was much surprised at finding no pews or seats for idle longers. There were but two long benches, provided for the sick, aged, said crippled, but black, white, and brown, took their positions on the clean, cold brick floor, and kneeled and prayed in the good old way. No collection was taken at the door for seats or standing room; there were no reserved seats or choice spots, with a price on them so high as to exclude the poor. The poor, the rich, the white, the black, and the brown man, woman, or child, were alike before that altar, repeating the same prayers, and praying to the same God, and receiving the same blessings, consolations, and rewards of that religion alike, in accordance with the good work each shall have performed. All the churches in Panama, are open and free to the million; there are no front seats in any of them, nor is one church considered one whit more respectable than another. After mass, I remained a few minutes to examine and admire the old Cathedral, and its beautiful architecture and design. Being a little curious, I inquired the history of this magnificent structure. I found that the cathedral owed its existence to the individual exercions and private purse of one man, at one time in life a poor masson, but afterward a boss and large contractor, who having plenty of means with men in his employ, and nothing to do, concluded to make his mark by erecting the cathedral and consecrating it to religion. Shority after he became involved in a dispute with the mason, but afterward a boes and large contractor, who having plenty of means with men in his employ, and nothing to do, concluded to make his mark by erecting the cathedral and consecrating it to religion. Shortly after he became involved in a dispute with the dignitaries of the church here, when he appealed to its higher power. He was sustained, and finally entered priesthood, and was made Bishop of Panama. Would you believe it? Do you suppose our friend Charles O'Conor would believe it, when I inform him, as I do now, that the great good man was no more nor less than the what would be termed in certain quarters "a big buck nigger black as the ace of spades." I saw the first child to-day that was baptized in the cathedral, she is now a very old woman, much over a hundred, and well remembers the black Bishop. The John L. Stephens has just arrived, and the natives are much worried to know if they will remain to dig gold. Returned Californians are much dreaded here. I notice one or two of them who were formerly wath Walker in Nicaragua, doing service here in the chain gang, breaking stones. Panama is very healthy at present, as is also the whole of the Isthmus excepting Aspinwall. Let those coming to the Isthmus pass through that "city" as soon as possible.

Still further rumors of gold discoveries as I close. Those in the States who wish to make an excursion here in search of gold had better come with plenty of it in their pockets. They can then remain here two or three weeks, and return home in May, thus avoiding the cold winds of March and April.

THE YALE AGRICULTURAL LECTURE.

NINTH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter. NEW-MAVEN, Feb. 10, 1860.

Whenever, in coming out of a lecture room, you hear all about you people saying " what a capital lecture !" " how well he understands his subject !" " how many valuable hints he gave us in the hour !" you may be certain that it was a valuable discourse, and may be certain that it was a variable, where Mr. Barry's se-such was the case this morning, after Mr. Barry's se-cond lecture on fruit-trees. Certainly I never listened to a more complete epitome of information on any one topic than he condensed into sixty-live minutes; and now that I sit down to give your readers the gistlof it; my trouble is to know where to commence the process

of exclusion.

The subject chosen was the "Transplanting and The subject chosen was the "Transplanting and Management of Trees in the Orchard and Garden," embracing a variety of operations which, if followed in detail, would require a week instead of an hour to describe. The general remarks upon the preparation of ground for nursery trees, which were contained in my letter of yesterday, apply to all tree plantations. Our readers should remember that the important points in land treatment can only be best done before the tree are set out; so that, before we send our orders to the are set out; so that before we send our orders to the nurseryman we should have finished our draining, eriect formation of the terminal leaf-buds, and perfect formation of the terminal leaf-buds, and the changing tints of the follage), until the freezing of the ground; and, in Spring, from the time when the frost is out, and the ground dry enough to work, until the buds have made some considerable advancement toward opening. Generally the more tender trees, such as the peach, apricot, and nectarine, should at the North be planted in Spring, as Winter acts severely upon them after transplanting. This is the better mode, but Fail planting of even these tender, juicy-wooded trees, is often successful, if precaution be used. The Fall planter must never forget to mulch the roots with several inches' depth of leaf-mold, half-rotted manure, or some such material as will modify the auton of frost ful, if precantion be used. The Fall planter must never forget to mulch the roots with several inches' depth of leaf-mold, half-rotted manure, or some such material as will modify the action of frost on the roots and tree-trunk. A neglect of proper preparations for planting causes great loss. The majority of trees from the nursery, by unskillful removal, have mutilated roots; if the tree were set without proper praning, most of these roots would rot, and those which escaped would grow feebly for a long time. All these brused and broken roots must be pruned close up to the sound wood with a sharp knife, the ent being made perfectly smooth and almost straight across, so as to present as little surface as possible. Never cut the roots down ward, or so as to have the slope on the upper side of the wood, but upward; for in any other case the water would get between the bark and wood and rot off the root, while if rightly done new rootlets will be put forth from the root end, and all go on well. All broken branches must be removed, and then the whole top be reduced by cutting back half, or more than half, but always keeping the lower branches, of dwarf pears and other pyramidal trees, longer and stronger than the upper ones. The tree naturally pushes its growth upward, and this tendency must be restrained so that you will get the bulk of fruit near the ground, thus avoiding top-heaviness, and liability to branch-breaking by high winds. Keep a due proportion between root and branches, so that there will slways be enough root to furnish food, and no waste of strength in superfluous wood and leaf-production. We aim at getting fruit in large quantity, and of distributing it equally over the tree, that no one part may be overtaxed, or weakened. Almost ninety of every hundred tree purchasers, set such store by the nice long smooth branches of their trees, as they come from the nursery, that they spare the knife, and are left far behind others which have been beidly and judiciously pruned. Many persons think trees should be he set deeper than in heavy ones, because heat more readily passes downward. The thorough cultivation of the soil among fruit trees can be neglected only at the planter's peril.

In fields of grain the poor trees are smothered by

In fields of grain the poor trees are smothered by their avaricious, or unwise, owners. When the rows are 30 or 40 feet apart, almost any farm crop may be grown between, but at least 6 feet of ground beyond the extremities of the roots should be unplanted, and kept as clean and as mellow as it would be about a hill of potatoes or corn. No weeds must exercise Mr. Douglas's squatter sovereignty privilege, unless one wishes to starve his trees to the extent of the food these pestigerous plants consume. Remember this these pestiferous plants consume. Remember this point, for it is of the utmost importance; but in putting it into practice, remember also that in your hand-hoeing, or horse-hoeing, the tree roots must not be disturbed. A ight annual dressing of compost should be spread upon the surface early in Winter, and in Spring forked in not in the slightest degree impregnated with the precious metal. It is really amusing to see the natives here when they have struck a rich had and have collected moid, and decaying vegetables, with stable-manuro

for a heavy soil, are good in compost. Occasional light dressings of lime, ashes, and even salt, will he found beneficial. Mulching in Summer should be very light, just enough to keep down weeds, and once a week, or once a month, as the case may he, must be removed for as thorough a forking of the ground as can be given without injury to the tree roots. The object sought in pruning fruit trees is to regulate their growth and bearing, so as to secure at once a particular form with greatest visor and fruitfulness. The only instrument used in a good nurrary is the pruning-knife: and this should be kept so sharp that any ordinary branch may be lopped off at a single draw, leaving a perfectly smooth surface. Shears should never be used. A saw is only required when trees have been nessected. Branches removed should be cut close to the truth, so that the tree may not be injured by decay of a stump. Shorten shoots to a good strong bud that will make a leader, not too close to nor too far from the bad, and with a slope of cut of about 45 deg. In shortening your leader, don't always cut on the same side, for you would thus make the whole tree lean one way or the other. Pruning, rightly done, is a blessing; wrongly, a curse.

the same side, for you would thus make the whole tree lean one way or the other. Pruning, rightly done, is a blessing; wrongly, a curse.

To show practically how pruning should be done, Mr. Barry performed the operation on several fruit trees which he had brought for the purpose, and I have no deabt but that the large audience got thus a far better idea of the modus operandi than long arguments would have conveyed. I am also glad to learn that Mr. T. S. Gold intends to illustrate his lecture on sheep-breeding, by placing before us a well-shaped and a badly-shaped live sheep. Could anything be more admirable?

Standard apple trees in orchards require very little pruning. If the head is formed at a proper distance from the ground, say four or five feet, and the main branches to form the frame-work of the head are started in the right direction, as nearly as possible equally distant, inclining apward and outward, the subrequent pruning will consist in removing branches where they are likely to become crowded or to cross each other. The natural growth of varieties differing, our pruning should be modified to suit each special case. Apple trees not pruned generally bear a heavy crop of fruit one season, and none the next, and so heavy is the crop that a good part of it is worthless. Judicious pruning enables as to have a moderate crop of fine fruit each year, beside promoting the general health and prosperity of the trees. A few days of a man over an apple orchard when the fruit is half or a third grown, will be well spent in removing missbapen and wormy fruit, and thinning out clusters that are crowded together. Fools cut away branches indiscriminately until their trees are but skeletons, with a few bearing branches at the extremities only. The force of the tree is then expended in producing a crop of rank, watery shoots in the interior, to be again cut away to make room for a second crop. Trees should never be stiffered to bear expended in producing a crop of rank, watery shoots in the interior, to be again cut away to make room for a second crop. Trees should never be suffered to bear fruit until they have got strength and vigor. A pruner should know the difference between fruit bads and wood buds, and at least the rough outlines of the principles of tree growth. This knowledge may be acquired by an intelligent man in a brief time. There are many other points of equal interest in Mr. Barry's lecture of which I should like to speak, but cannot.

Doctor Grant lectured first this afternoon, speaking without notes, and, like Mr. Barry, exemplifying the doctrines of pruning and vine-setting, on specimens

Doctor Grant lectured first this afternoon, speaking without notes, and, like Mr. Barry, exemplifying the doctrines of pruning and vine-setting, on specimens brought for the purpose. The following directions he gave us for preparing a grape-border in the best manner—four readers will remember that the term "border" is applied to any plot of ground longer than wide, which is to be devoted to grapes):

For a trellis of vines, more than twelve feet of width is unnessary and one-third less will answer very well; and it is desirable, but not indispensable, that half of the twelve feet should be prepared before planting. If only a width of three feet is prepared, three feet more should be added the next season. To prepare the border immediately, the unfertile soil that lies beneals must be removed, and fertile soil put in its place. To do this, a trench two feet wide is made to the depth of the moid or fertile soil, which we will suppose to be one foot; if more than that so much the better. Now, to make the border two feet deep, which is the least admissible, one foot of the subsuil must be removed. If grounds are of considerable size, this may be spread over the surface of a portion, so that it shall not be more than two inches in depth, and plowed or worked in without any immediate damage, but with ultimate benefit, particularly if manure is used at the same time. Into the bottom of this trench the fertile soil of the adjoining two feet is put, and, if it can residily be had, a compost of leaf-mold, or muck, or any vegetable decay, and well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixing the mass as it goes in. If sods from a rich pasture can be had, they may be thrown in with the compost to the depth of fourteen or sixteen inches for every foot of subsul removed, and then the fertile soil from the heat trench the soil that was taken from the first. If sods and compost are not used, other fertile soil must be obtained from adjoining ground, or some other quarter, to replace the subsoil that has been removed. At the compica to their duration, and the fruit for many years will constantly improve in quality and earliness of maturity. If the trenching is performed one season in advance, the subsoil may be put open the top of the mold, and enriched by having manure thoroughly incorporated by a second or third spadins, or by plowing, according to extent of ground. If ground is prepared in early Autumn, it will be ready for vines in the Spring; but if in Spring, it will not be in best condition for the vines before Fall without a re-moval of subsoil.

The subjects of priming and planting were also fully discussed that the condition of the vines before fall without a re-

The subjects of priming and planting were also fully discussed, but my space is already exhausted, and I most leave them undescribed.

The reception given by the Scientific School of Yale to agriculturists attending this Convention was in every respect a brilliant success. The fine halls of the Brothers in Unity, and Linonian Societies, were completely filled with an assemblage of the beauty and talent of this intellectual city. The guests were received by the venerable Prof. B. Silliman, jr., and the several Professors of the Scientific School and their excellent ladies, and especially the students, vied in nurseryman we should have finished our draining, subsoling and trenching. As to Spring or Fall planting, opinions vary, and vary chiefly because of different nature and conditions of soil with various tree-planters. Mr. Barry's experience is, that in a good, dry, well-prepared soil, frait trees may be planted at any time after the wood is ripe in the Fall to period indicated not by the fall of the last, but by the states of the fall of the last, but by the states of the fall of the last, but by the states of the fall of the last, but by the states of the fall of the last, but by the states of the fall of the last, but by the states of the fall of the last, but by the states of the last of the states of the last of th islature, and the greater part of the prominent citizens of New-Haven were present. It is thought that the thing will be repeated before the adjournment of the

MEMORIAL OF THE KENTUCKY AND OHIO IRONMASTERS.

"Your memorialists, citizens of -, County , in the State of , respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the manufacture of iron, in which a very large proportion of the wealth of said county is invested, and upon which a large proportion of its laboring men are dependent for employment, is of its laboring men are dependent for employment, is in to depressed a condition as to render the capital unremunerative, and has caused a large diminution in the cemand for laborers. These evils are constantly becoming more distressing. Your memorialists believe that relief can be affordee by the lavying of a specific duty on the importations of foreign iron. They, therefore, respectfully petition your honorable bodies that you will so change the reveaue laws as to afford such protection. And your memorialists, as in duty bound," &c. RESOLUTIONS OF THE IRON CONVENTION AT PORTS-

bound," &c.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE IRON CONVENTION AT FORTSMOUTII, OHIO.

Whereas, For several years the business of this region of Ohio
and adjacent Kentucky has been greatly depressed, owing to the
fact that the prosecution of manufactures of iron, with which
all other branches of our industry immediately sympathize, as in
that trade so large a proportion of our wealth is invested; and,
whereas, we are convinced that relief can only be afforded by a
law of Congress levying a specific protective duty upon the importations of foreign iron; therefore,
Reseived, That common sense must regard that policy as ruinous which will as it has occasioned our railroads to be built, as
are the Baltimore and Ohio, Marietts and Cincinnati, Scioto and
flocking Valley and the Lexington and Big Sandy, of English
iron, manufactured by English labor, over roads on which the
richest deposits of coal and iron in the world are developed,
making the road bed.
Reseived, That particism dictates to every citizen true independence; that we should not depend upon any other people for
what we can produce ourselves; that man or family, community
or country, must become eventually impoverished, which buys
more than it sells, and that adopts a permanent policy of buying
what it has the material, time and labor to make.

Resolved, That the demagoracical dogma that a turiff of protection enriches one class of community by impoverishing others,
is exploded, and proved absurd by our own observation and experience, as when under the benefices operations of the law of
1842, not only the iron but every other interest was prosperous—
as now, with it every other interest is depressed—as the differetent parts of every community must share more or less directly
the same happiness or the same misery.

Resolved, That helieving it to be the duty as it is the policy of
Congress to afford such protection as will infuse new life and energy into the unprosperous from trade of the country, we will,
like men sincere in their opinions, ask for what we

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE IN CHICAGO.

AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS AND A BANK-ER'S WIFE.

ER'S WIFF.

From The Chicago Evening Review.

The city was startled early during the past week by the rumer that a leading banker had discovered his wife to be holding improper intimacy with a distinguished lawyer, and soon the story got aftoat, as all bad ones will, and the facts—in various forms, and dressed to suit the teller—have since been ventilated in every also a where two or more accessed to suit the teller—have since been ventilated in every also a where two or more accessed to suit the teller—have since been ventilated in every also a where two or more accessed to suit the teller—have since been ventilated in every also a where two or more accessed to suit the teller—have since been ventilated in every large. place where two or more persons have been gathered together.

The case has remarkable features in it, and fewer pal

liating circumstances than perhaps even the famed Sick les affair. Neither of the guilty pair is handsome; on the contrary, she is a slight, sallow woman, very plain, only interesting for her fine black eyes and black hair, thirty-two years of ago, the mother of two girls, and a thirt, an infant in arms. She was a meek, lowly wo-man, apparently absorbed in her Christian and domes-tic dulies; a member of a fashionable church on the avenue, and recuingly much wrapped up in her self-

imposed work in the Subbath school. She was brought

imposed work in the Sabbath school. She was brought up under the roof of an ex-member of Congress in New York State, whose honor and fair fame in private life have never been sullied.

She was adopted by him; her generous dower furnished by him; his sensible ideas of dress were implanted in her bosom, for she was remarkable in our streets for neatness of apparel, while her mostentatious manner was the theme of comment. Many times she night have been seen dragging the baby carriage through the streets with her own hands, although she was surrounded with servants, and lived in a villabuilt palace of Milwankee brick, on Michigan avenue, on the graperies and hot houses of which alone \$100,000 had been expended by her generous and too confiding husband. She was a plain, modest, courteous woman, of more than ordinary intelligence; and her fall is certainly more surprising than if she had been a young, giddy, pretty woman, badly brought up, and suddenly arisen to fashionable life and all the blandishments of a new and flattering position.

The seducer is a lawyer of some eloquence, of considerable ability, and marked success. He is Member of Congress from a neighboring State, and is a husband and the father of eight children, and resides in North Division.

Any one who has attended our Courts has observed

band and the father of eight children, and reades in North Division.

Any one who has attended our Courts has observed a tall, thin man, with a turn-up nose, light hair, sprinkled with gray, a face almost covered with hair, and shaved in the English or Lord Dundreary style, with rather an affected, but nevertheless able manner, conducting cases before the several tribunals. This is the Honorable Mr. S—t, the man who has brought ruin and shame upon this woman, who has crushed the heart of one of our best citizens, and who seems now, by his brazen parade of our streets, to be without shame. The reasons for such a fall are as difficult for us to comprehend as it was for Hamlet to account for his mother's crime, the murdering of her noble husband for his craven brother.

ficult for us to comprehend as it was for Hamlet to account for his mother's crime, the murdering of her noble husbahd for his crawen brother.

What makes the crime still worse, much of the business of this honorable (?) was gained through the man whom he has so basely wronged; and the best of it—the lucrative railroad attorneyships he held—were gained through the wronged man's influence with his unfortunate wife's adopted father. He was likewise the banker's attorney, his confidant, his friend, and was not only received into his hame, but through him he gained access to other families of note and respectability. Shall we sermonize upon base ingratitude? No. Let this suffice. For eighteen ment is the villain has been defiling the home of his best friend. Beside being a libertine, he lost some \$3,000 at play about two years since at one of our leading hotels. While in Washington he was the subject of a rumor as being one who tried to rain a daughter or niece of a new Cabinet Minister; in 1857 he effected the ruin of a married woman on the North Side; and while he was betraying the banker's wife, this ugly Lothario was recently seen dancing at the hops gotten up by abandoned women. We wi'l not dwell on the hypocrisy of this man or this woman, who, when a neighboring female was accused of a lazon, she "cast the first stone," and said she would not recognize her in society, even while she was receiving and returning the visits of this wretch in the form of a man; aye, and meeting him in his office.

The affair was discovered strangely. The banker's office.

The affair was discovered strangely. The banker's the affair was discovered by the familiarity of a young En

The shalf was discovered strangery. The same per jealousy was aroused by the familiarity of a young Euglishman, an Insurance Agent, residing here, with his wife, and, in watching for some overt act on their part, caught in company with her his friend, his country of the same per part, caught in company which led him to charge his elor, under circumstances which led him to charg wife with disloyalty to her marriage vows, and she confessed to acts of criminality, not only with the lawyer, but also with the Insurance agent, and a distinguished artist, well known in this city and in Washington. This confession was acknowledged before a Notary Public. Notary Public. We have it from good authority that the banker set

We have it from good authority that the banker set his confidential clerk to watch the guilty pair, and one Sinday, while he was supposed to be attending his mission school duties, he, with his clerk, took part in the watch. The clerk saw the Honorable (?) Mr. S.—tenter the house, and saw him enter the room of the wretched woman. The clerk then left, returned with the husband, who caught the pair in flagrante delicts. delicto.

The husband of the braised heart then repaired to

their devoted pastor and communicated all. As soon as the minister's surprise was over, he bade the brother to join him in prayer, so that the Lord might counse them upon the course to be pursued, and upon their bended knees they carnestly prayed for many minutes, and the husband arose retreshed, strengthened and converted a proceed. somewhat comforted.

A plan was soon arranged—a separation was the first step. She was sent to her adopted parent, resigning all claim to the children save the baby. He told her that he would make such settlement of property as her adopted father thought right. He wrote thus to the person referred to, and subsequently went East to make the necessary settlement.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

A bill has been filed in the Circuit Court of this County, on the Chancery side thereof, dated and filed Jan. 18, 1860, in which the orator, Isaac H. Burch, prays for a divorce from his wife, Mary W. Burch. The bill sets forth that the orator was married to the The bill sets forth that the orator was married to the party thus made respondent, at Albany, N. Y., on the 26th of May, 1848, since which time they have resided together in this city. That during the marriage two children have been the fruit of this union, Mary W. Burch, now aged 10 years and 10 months, and Harriet Corning Burch, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The orator charges that his wife, Mary W. Burch, has committed adultery with one David Stuart, first about the 14th of October, 1857, and since then, but at what times the orator is unable to specify. Adultery also charged to have been committed, within the period namea, with other persons, "whose names are unknown to the orator." The bill is drawn by the attorneys of Mr. Burch, Meesrs. H. L. Lewis and H. G. Miller, whose names, with his own, are affixed.

G. Miller, whose names, with his own, are affixed. It is proper to state that Mrs. Burch signed, in notarial presence, a statement from which the above bill is drawn. The revelation falls like a thunderbolt bill is drawn. The revelation falls like a thunderbolt upon the circle in which she had moved. It can scarcely be said that it affects materially the reputation of her alleged partner in guilt, whose family, however, are not, nor should be, denied the full meed of sympathy as innocent sufferers.

It has become sufficiently well authenticated that Mrs. Burch now retracts her statement which she avers was extorted from her, and that the defense will attempt to drive the petitioner to farnish evidence out-

attempt to drive the petitioner to farnish evidence out-side that so called confession, if any such evidence

existed. It is understood that the respondent, who is now with wealthy and influential friends in the State of New-York, will resist the application, and C. Beckwith, esq., her attorney, is preparing her answer to the same. From present appearances it will be vigorously contested, and like all similar trials where the honor and purity of households are involved, the town will be glutted to the full with the details of the leaving, which will come on during the suppraching hearing, which will come on during the approaching February term.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE BY THE CANADA.

The remains of Capt. Harrison were removed from Sonthampton on the 26th, anid every demonstration of respect. Bells were toiled, minute guns fire i, and the chops closed. The procession was headed by the afficers and crew of the Great E istern. The American Consul was among the large number who took part in it. The corpse reached Liverpool on the morning of the 27th, and was interred in St. James Cemetery, in the tries in the presence of an immense crowd. that city, in the presence of an immense crowd. Many shops along the route were partially closed, and all flags were at half-mast. Among the pall-bearers were Captains Judkins, Lang, and others of the Cu-

nard Steamship Company. A meeting of Capt. Harr-rison's friends was to be held in London, for the pur-pose of recording their sympathy for his bereaved family.

The official Board of Trade report, on the loss of the steamship Indian, has been published. The com-mander, Capt. Smith, is exculpated, but the mate is blamed for not stopping the ship when danger was ap-

M. Thouvenel had assumed office as Minister of For-M. I nonvener had assumed once as arentser of For-eign Affairs. On the 24th, he issued a circular to va-rious Embassadors, pledging his best efforts to main-tain and consolidate the existing friendly relations. The commercial treaty between France and England

continued to attract attention and speculation. The Constitutionnel publishes several articles of the treaty, as the following:
"On and after the 1st of July next, the import

On and after the 1st of July next, the impor-duties on cotton wood will be suppressed. English coal and coke will be subjected to the same duty as in Belgium after October next. A duty of seven francs will be substituted for the actual duty on iron from will be substituted for the actual duty on from from . December next. Duties on machinery will be diminished. From January, 1861, the sugar duty will be reduced. From June, 1861, the prohibition of the importation of threads and hemp will be replaced by a duty not exceeding 30 per cent; and from October, 1861, all remaining prohibitions will be abolished."

The advantages granted to France will be stated shortly.

shortly.

Some French journals report that the duty on French wines imported into England will be only two pence per bottle, or one shilling instead of five shillings and nine pence per gallon, and that silk will be admitted

free.

The project for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France was being openly alluded to by French semi-official journals as an almost accomplished fact.

The Boarse was inactive, and dull. Rentes closed on the 27th at 68f. 50c.

The latest dispatches from the seat of war say that the Moors had attacked the advanced redoubt of the Spaniards on the Martin River, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Independent of Turin-Count Cavour's organsays nothing now opposes the Prince Carignan's assumption of the Regercy.

The Marquis of Massano D'Azeglio is appointed
Governor of Milan.
Ratazzi has left for Nice.
The statement that Prossin had assented to the an-

nexation of Savoy and Nice to France is denied in reliable quarters.

Sir Henry Bulwer had ordered the British Consul in Rodosto to break off official relations with the andosto to break off official relations with the

thorities.

A telegram from Bombay, to the 10th January, states that the Waghars had been severely beaten by Major Moore's forces. Twelve thousand Europeans and eight thousand Sepoys were preparing for China. The commercial news was not telegraphed.

Melbourne telegrams are to December 10. The Victoria Parliament met on the 20th November.

The financial statement of the Government shows considerable retrenchment.

The Geelong Railway had been purchased by Gov-

ernment.

A mercantile panic prevailed, and many failures
were reported; among them W. P. Tennant King, and
W. & G. Poleburgo. The banks were very stringent
in making advances. The warehouses were ever-

The Parliament of New South Wales were assembled at Sidney. The Ministers' budget proposes a subsidy for a telegraph to Europe.

PERSONAL.

-Senator Broderick's death will be announced to day by Senator Haun, the successor of deceased. Mesers. Pugh, Wade, and others will deliver addresses. The death in the House will be announced by Mr. Burch of Cslifornia, and addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Scott of Cal., Haskin of N. Y., Hickman of Pa., Buringame of Mass., and Morris of Ill.

-The Will of the Right Hon. Thomas Babington (Baron) Macaulay, late of Holly Lodge, Kensington, was proved in the principal registry of the Court of Probate on the 12th of January, by Mr. Thomas Flower Ellis of the Middle Temple, barrister, Recorder of Leeds, one of the executors, power being reserved to Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K. C. B., and Lady Hannah More Trevelyan, wife of Sir Charles and sister of Lord Macaulay, the other executors. The personalty was sworn under £80,000. He has left the following legacies: To his brothers, the Rev. John Macaulay and Charles Zachary Macaulay, each \$5,000. To his sister, Frances Macaulay, £2.000. To his nephews, Henry and Joseph, sons of his brother, Henry William Macaulay, each £1,000. To his niece, Margaret Jane, daughter of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, £10,000. To his nephew, George Otho Trevelyan, and niece, Alice Harriet Trevelyan, the son and daughter of Sir Charles, £5,000 each; and to his Executor, Thomas Flower Ellis, £1,000, and that he make a selection from his library of 100 volumes of printed books; the rest of his library, with his furniture and the residue of his personal estate, together with his real estate, he leaves to his sister, Lady Hannah More Trevelyan.

-Macaulay's father was the son of a Scottish Presbyterian minister. His mother was a schoolmistres at Bristol. Her maiden name was Mills; she was the daughter of a Quaker, and being trained under the care of the Misses More (Hannah More and her sisters), was an accomplished and instructed woman for her class. Thus, says an English writer, by distant streams, the blood of professors in two of the most severe and chastened sects in Europe, Covenanter and Quaker, met in the veins of the wonderful boy.

-We learn from The Glasgow (Scotland) Common wealth, that a preliminary meeting was held on the 20th ult., to make arrangements for a public meeting, to give an expression of sympathy with Dr. Cheever of New-York, on account of what he has suffered for faithfully adhering to the cause of the slave. The meeting would probably be held during the ensuing week. The same paper states that Frederick Douglast, whose humorous and eloquent addresses delighted numerous audiences in Glasgow about fourteen or fifteen years ago, was to be entertained at a soirce in the City Hall. The friends of the slave would doubtless mus ter in large numbers.

-At a recent meeting of the Obstetrical Society of London, Dr. Walter Channing of Boston was elected an Honorary Fellow. The Boston Medical and Surgial Journal, in announcing this fact, adds; "It is needess for us to say that the Society could not have selected a more worthy recipient of this distinguished honor, marked as he has been, through the long career of his professional life, by those high qualities which have placed him among the most eminent physicians of our

country." -A liberal Boston citizen, whose means are gener onsly bestowed upon objects of charity that meet his his approval, has sent the editor of The Transcript & bundred dollars for the widowed mother of the dancer who lost her life by her dress taking fire, in New-York.

-There is a middle-aged lady who takes her goes into the Maine House of Representatives, seate nerself in the area in front of the Speaker, and indulged in occasional responses to the speeches of the members, according to her caprice.

-Col. Samuel D. Patterson, who lately died at his residence near Perkiomen Bridge, Penn., was long an active politician and influential journalist. He did not, nowever, allow his love of politics to entirely absorb his attention, for his strong attachment to literature found vent in numerous poetical contributions of a high order of merit, tales, essays, &c., to literary newspapers and magazines. At one time he was the publisher of Grabam's Magazine, as well as of several leading literary newspapers. Although he was so unfortunate as to encounter serious vicissitudes of fortune, he bore up under his trials with a brave and manly spirit, retaining to the last the cheerful and buoyant disposi-

tion which characterized him through life. -Here is an illustration of the vicissitudes of fortune A few years ago one of the most active and successful business men in the city of Hudson was Leonard Wells. Everything he touched turned into money. He once made \$10,000 in an hour, by a purchase and sale of a piece of real estate. Fifteen years ago Mr. W. was worth \$70,000. Shortly after this luck turned against him. He lost \$34,000 by buying stock in the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad. This was followed by other losees, caused by indorsements. In less than eighteen months Mr. W. passed from affluence to extreme poverty-from being worth \$70,000 to being worth not one cent. Mr. W. is now a resident of Albany, and earns a living for himself and family by peddling candies, apoles and doughnuts.

-In a recent lecture, the Rev. Henry Ward Beechee gave an account of his first year in the ministry, the first lock which he gathered consisting only of ninetees poor women. He was then not only pastor but the sexton of the church, filling and lighting the lamps, which he was compelled to buy himself, kindling the fires and sweeping out the church. He did not ring the bell because he had none to ring.

-The politest man in Massachusetts is said to be Mr. Chase, treasurer of the Pemberton Mills, who, in passing out from the falling building through a door that was instantly forced open by the presence, affably paused, and allowed another person to precede him. -The funeral of the late Judge Ingersoll was at-

tended on the 9th inst., at New-Haven, by a large concourse of the relatives and friends of the deceased. Services were held at the late residence of the Judge, and at Trinity Church, and were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Harwood and the Rev. Dr. Beardsley. The pall bearers were ex-Govs. Baldwin and Dutton, Alfred Blackman, Wm. W. Boardman, E. K. Foster, Wm. B. Bristoll, H. B. Harrison and John S. Beach, sq. Besides the members of the New-Haven County Bar, there were also present distinguished members of the profession from New-York, Hartford, and other places. Ex-Govs. Pond and Seymour were also there.

-The veritable sword which Ethan Allen carried through the perils of many well-fought fields, is now in the possession of one of his female descendants in Holmes County, Miss. It is the same stanuch blade that he waved aloft when, "in the name of Jehovah and the Continentsi Congress," he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga.